

GOLDSBORO TELEGRAPH.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 2.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

NUMBER 18

THE TELEGRAPH.

Published Weekly.

BY
W. F. S. ALSTON & F. C. PATRICK.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square for the first, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for each succeeding insertion. Sixteen lines or less will be counted as a square. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or their advertisements will be continued in until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Wilmington Cards.

S. R. Ford,

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing Slabs;
And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
W. F. S. Alston, Agent, Goldsboro' N. C.
Nov 25. —5

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
In all its Varieties,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c
Front street, near Market,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER. WM. A. GWYER.

J. D. LOVE,

DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MAT-
TRASSES, &c.
Rock Spring WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 1, 1849. 38-1y

MASTIN & GRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
A. Martin. M. Cronly
July, 1849. 40

Howard & Peden,

General Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the sale of
Bacon, Lard, Peas, &c. &c.
South Water Street,
(One door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Co
WILMINGTON, N. C.
W. C. HOWARD. W. N. PEEDEN

GEO. H. KELLY,

Commission Merchant
New door to A. A. Warner's, on North Water st.,
will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Pro-
duce, such as Corn, Peas, Meat, Bacon, Lard, &c.
and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of
Groceries, &c.
REFERENCES:—Wills Hall and B. Caraway, of
Wayne, and E. P. Hall, John McRae, Gen. Alexander
McRae, and Willie A. Walker, of Wilmington.
Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OVER \$800,000.
October 20th, 1849. 1—

J. Wilkinson & Co.,

Cash Dealers in
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,
Soaps, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 9, 1849. 3 1y

RUSSELL & KENDRICK,

General Commission Mer-
chants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval
Stores, and country produce.
Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., O. G. Parsley, Esq.,
John Dawson, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14. 8 1y

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14. 8 1y

Wilmington Advertisements.

S. P. POLLEY'S,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufac-
tory.

Turpentine and Whiskey Stills and
Worms made and repaired at the short-
est notice. Also, have always on hand
Rosin strainers, Dippers, Skimmers,
Pumps, Stoves, Grates, Oil and Cam-
phine Lamps, Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Per-
cussion caps, and a general assortment of
British and Japan ware &c &c at New
York prices. Wilmington N. C.
Jan. 10, 1850. 11-1y

JUST RECEIVED.

At the Book Store.—A large and Beautiful
assortment of plain and fancy note paper, suitable
for Wedding and Party invitations.
The largest stock of Letter, Foolscap, Print-
ing and Wrapping paper ever offered for sale
in this market.

L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 5—

Books, Stationery,

AND
FANCY ARTICLES!
L. H. PIERCE.
BOOK SELLER, STATIONER,
AND

Dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings

Respectfully calls attention to a large stock
of Books, etc., which he has recently received
from the North—consisting of Miscellaneous
works, School Books, Histories, Biographies,
Works of great men, Travels, Poetry, Song
Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, etc.
ALSO, Parlor and Travelling Writing
Desks, Port folios, Paper Mache, a beautiful
article, Morocco, Gilt and plain.

AND a Variety of fancy Ink stands; Articles
for worsted work, viz: Patterns of various
styles, Worsted Needles, Perforated Boards
and Cards, Canvases, etc. etc.
ALSO, Steel Beads, Silk Twist, Tassels,
Rings, Purse and Bag Clasps, all of which
will be sold low.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 4—

C. H. LIPPITT,

HAVING REMOVED to the store lately
occupied by Messrs. Anderson and
Young, and known as the ANDERSON
STORE, has

Just received

a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.

adapted to the wants of the town and country
C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers
to continue their trade with him at his new
stand, he would also, say to the customers of
Messrs. Anderson & Young, that having suc-
ceeded to their business stand (They having
gone out of trade) he is desirous of succeeding
to their business also, and believes he can of-
fer inducements for their old customers to trade
with him. They are respectfully invited to
call and examine his goods and judge for them-
selves.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 13th 1849 51-1y

FOR SALE AT THE NEW BOOK STORE

A New Style of Music Port Folios.

THE most convenient and useful article ev-
er presented to the public; they are so
constructed that pieces of Music can be filed
away without difficulty, thus preserving it
whole and clean until a sufficient quantity has
been obtained for binding, when it can be de-
tached from the Port folio without the slightest
injury, leaving it for further use.

ALSO, a variety of new Articles, such as
Fancy paper weights, Ladies Toilets Cush-
ions, &c. &c.

L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 5—

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of
Cooper's Issinglass for Jellies, etc. Also, Preson's
extract for flavoring Custards, Pastry, Jellies, etc.
For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. corner of Front and Market streets.
Wilmington, Dec. 9

SALMON, at Retail by

HOWARD & PEEDEN,
Wilmington, Dec. 9

Geo. H. Kelley's

New Family Grocery and Provision
Store, on Water st., next door to A. A.
Warner's.

Will be found constantly on hand, such as bags of
Rio and Laguna Coffee, bbls and hbls of Potatoes
dried, bbls of clarified, crushed, and powdered su-
gars, boxes and casks of cheese, sacks of salt, barrels
of butter and soda crackers, boxes of soda, sugar,
and pie crackers, barrels and half barrels of best ca-
nal flour, bags, boxes, and kegs of buckwheat, firm-
ness of best butter, half barrels of best Fulton mar-
ket beef, jars and kegs of pickles, molasses by the
barrel, boxes sperm, adamantine, and tallow can-
dles, kegs of powder and bag shot, half and quar-
ter barrels and kegs of No. 1 mackerel and salmon,
pepper, spice, ginger, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cop-
pers, brimstone, saltpre, soap, snuff by the barrel,
bladder and bottle, lamp, train, and linseed oils.
A fine assortment of Hollow-ware and crockery, in
fine, a 1 that belongs to such an establishment, ex-
cept in spiritous liquors, will be sold low for
Cash. Persons would do well to call before buying
elsewhere. Wilmington, Dec 19 — 9

GLUE.

A large quantity on hand suitable for Distillers.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, Oct. 28. 2

Newbern Advertisements.

Newbern Hotel,

BY
JOHN CHARLOTTE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

JOSEPH CARTER,

Forwarding, Receiving and

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex. Mitchell,
Wm. P. Moore.

Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Undersigned begs leave
to inform the citizens of Johnston,
Wayne, Lenoir and Jones, that he
keeps always on hand, a large and
good assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

Made under his own eye, which he will sell low
for Cash. He has a number of excellent workmen
employed, and is prepared to make to order any ar-
ticle in his line out of the best materials, on short
notice, at low prices. Orders thankfully received.
WESLEY GRAY.

New Bern. July 24, 1849. 41-1y

THE OLD NORTH STATE

JEWELRY STORE.

The subscriber continues to keep at
his Store on Pollock-street, a full and choice
assortment of

Gold and Silver Jewelry;

Among which are—

Gold and Silver WATCHES,

"SPECTACLES,

"Finger and Ear Rings,

Breast Pins, Pen and Cases, Pens and Keys,

Fine Gold, Guard and Fob Chains,

Table and Tea Spoons, warranted Pure Silver,

Candlesticks, Smokers and Trays,

Watches in sets, and Clocks, and other Time

pieces, of every description; together with almost
every other article usually kept in a fancy Jewelry
Store.—N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of
every description repaired and warranted.

ELIJAH FERGUSON.

New Bern July 21. 41-1

W. G. HALL,

BOOK BINDER

AND

Stationer,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Work left at this Office will be

promptly attended to. 14-3m

E. PRICE & SON,

Marble Yard.

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, FORMERLY

OF NEWARK, CT.

Monuments, Tombstones, Fire-place

Facings, Paint Stones and Mullers,

Headstones, &c.

E. PRICE & SON, are prepared to ex-
ecute all orders for the above articles at very
moderate prices. Orders left with Dibble &
Bro's Newbern, N. C., or J. J. Dougherty, Wash-
ington, will receive prompt attention.

Newbern, Nov 22. 5-1f

WM. P. MOORE,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND

Commission Merchant,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Encourage Home Industry!

Union Point Factory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the
public, that he has now in operation his

Steam Factory.

On Union Point, foot of East Front
Street, for the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds & Doors.

He is prepared to make these articles in the best
style, at short notice, and at New York Prices.
He is ready to contract for any quantity on terms
the most reasonable.

ALONZO J. WILLIS.

NEWBERN, July 21. 41-1y

W. F. S. Alston, Agent at Goldsboro'.

D. McPherson, " Smithfield.

WM. P. MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WM. T. WILLIS,

Draper and Tailor,

Would respectfully present him-
self to the Community immediately connected with
the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will
keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS
adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WARE.

Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to
call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and
well selected assortment. Keeping the best
WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those
persons most difficult to please must be suited.

Newbern, N. C. July 23. 41-1y

ALONZO T. JERKINS,

Forwarding, Receiving, Commis-
sion Merchant and General
Agent,
FOR THE SALE OF
Ton Timber, Naval
Stores, Produce, &c.
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 23, 1849. 14-1y

POETICAL.

LOVER'S LEAP.

Give me thy heart Love, I ask not thy
hand—
Give me thy heart Love, 'tis all I de-
mand;
And another as true I will give unto thee.
For I own that I love, and I love only
thee.

I love thy mild black eye, thy sweet
gentle voice,
It thrills through my senses, and bids
me rejoice;
Quite near thee I feel 'tis a pleasure to be.
For I own that I love, and I love only
thee.

I love thee when absent, I love thee
when near,
Each sound of thy footsteps by me are
held dear;
Then spurn not the heart that devoted
would be,
For I own that I love, and I love only
thee.

A LAST RESORT.—An Irishman lost
his hat in a well, and was let down in
the bucket, to recover it: the well being
deep, and extremely dark withal, his
courage failed him before he reached
the water. In vain did he call to those
above him to pull him up; they lent a
deaf ear to all he said; till at last, quite
in despair, he bellowed out—"Be St.
Patrick, if ye don't draw me up, sure
I'll cut the rope."

A MERCHANT having just concluded
a letter addressed to one of his corres-
pondents, suddenly dropped down dead.
His partner, by way of postscript, added,
—"Since my letter was written, I died
this morning at ten o'clock."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—To make pie,
play blind-man's buff in a printing of-
fice; To have music for dinner, tell
your wife she is not as handsome as the
lady next door; To save butter, make
it so salt nobody can eat it.

BORROWING.—"Mother wants to
know if you won't please to lend her
your preserving kettle, 'cause as how
she wants to preserve?" "We would
with pleasure, bay, but the truth is, the
last time we loaned it to your mother,
she preserved it so effectually that we
have not seen it since." "Well, you
needn't be sassy about your old kettle,
Guess it was full of holes when we bor-
rowed it of you; and mother wouldn't
a troubled you again, only we see'd you
bring home a new one."

EXTRAORDINARY DARKNESS.—We
stopped one afternoon at a Pennsylva-
nia hotel, where we concluded to re-
main till the following morning. Dur-
ing the night our friend left his bed for
the window, to ascertain the state of
the weather, and after groping about in
the dark some time, he at last opened
the door of the pantry, imagining it to
be the window, and poking his head in,
exclaimed: "This is very singular
weather; the night is as dark as Egypt,
and smells of cheese."

A Dutchman married a Yankee wife
who turned out to be an intolerable vi-
cen. One day when irritated beyond all
endurance by her tongue, the poor fel-
low began to rail a little in turn. He
tried, indeed, to call the woman by that
very offensive, but expressive epithet
which signifies the female of the canine
species, but shocked at the thought of
using so unbecoming a phrase to a la-
dy, he gave vent to his wrath in an in-
genious circumlocution, by swearing
that she was "a wife of a lam tog."

TEDIOUS SONGS.—A musician in giv-
ing notice of an intended concert at
Cleveland, says: "A variety of other
songs may be expected, too tedious to
mention."

The prospect of Heaven itself (says
an English paper) would have no charm
for an American of the backwoods, if
he thought there was any place further
West.

Why does a duck put his head
under water? For divers reasons.

A young lady was instantly kil-
led by a day in New Orleans and bur-
ied the next day without having been
recognized by her friends.

The losses by the fire at Ports-
mouth, Va., on Wednesday, amount to
\$25,000.

All fears of inundation along the
Mississippi, for the present, are now
over.

The wedding dress of Miss Rus-
sell, at St. Louis, was made of glass,
and cost \$1,500.

Congressional.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER.

The Senate having under considera-
tion the motion to refer the President's
Message, transmitting the Constitution
of the State of California, to the Com-
mittee on Territories, to which Mr. BEN-
TON had moved an amendment to in-
struct the committee "to report a bill for
the admission of the State of California,
unconnected with any other subject."

Mr. BADGER. I desire, sir, to state
some difficulties which I feel in voting
for the instructions moved by the honora-
ble Senator from Missouri, by which the
Committee on the Territories is to be
directed to bring in a bill for the ad-
mission of the State of California into the
Union. I say difficulties which, as they
must now prevent me from supporting
those instructions, must also, unless they
can be satisfactorily removed in my
mind, prevent me, in any future stage of
this proceeding, from voting for the ad-
mission of that State. What I have to
state, Mr. President, has been in part
referred to by the honorable Senator from
South Carolina. (Mr. Butler.) And,
although I do not think it at all neces-
sary on this occasion to go into the dis-
cussion, as he has, of this question of
slavery, in which almost every subject
of discussion which comes under the con-
sideration of the Senate either begins or
ends, yet allow me to remark, that for
the difficulty in which we all feel our-
selves to be involved upon this great and
agitating subject, which is now shaking
this Union from one extremity to the
other—for the serious, almost awful
prospect which we have before us of
danger, either from actual disruption, or
from the severance of those ties of mutu-
al affection and confidence which should
bind us into one truly united people—let
me say, that for this I am not responsi-
ble.

The honorable Senator from South
Carolina (Mr. Butler) says that when
this treaty was under consideration he
forewarned the difficulty that would grow
out of territorial acquisitions. Now,
sir, if that honorable Senator, and two
other gentlemen upon this floor, on
either side of the chamber, foreseeing
these same difficulties, and acting un-
der the just and natural influence of that
fore-sight had united in the support of
the amendment which I myself moved
to that treaty, by which all acqui-
sitions were to be stricken out, these
troubles would never have been upon
us.

Mr. Butler. I did not allude to the
discussion or votes upon the treaty, but
just before that. When the treaty was
before us, the only way to get through
it was to sign the treaty. We had got
far enough in before that. What I
wanted was to get out. [Laughter]

Mr. Badger. Well, Mr. President, so
far as that matter is concerned, I stand
clear of all responsibility. I had noth-
ing to do with the admission of Texas,
which resulted in the war, or with the
acquisition with which the war termi-
nated. The question upon the treaty
was before the Senate. I proposed my
amendment, and, with whatever power
I possessed, endeavored to enforce upon
the Senate that, by the acquisition of
this territory, we were bringing a fire-
brand into the Union. Gentlemen will
remember it. I am sure the Senator
from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) remembers
it. I then said that, notwithstanding
the opinions I entertained with regard
to the origin of the war, believing, as I
then did—believing I said it—that in
its origin it was unnecessary, and in its
purposes unjust, I would rather consent
to wage that war for ten years than to
end it by the acquisition of any terri-
tory which was to produce an internal dis-
quiet and contest through the whole ex-
tent of our country. I have no right at
all to complain of any gentleman upon
this floor, who entertained different op-
inions with regard to the war, because
he voted against striking out the acqui-
sitions of territory, or because he voted
for the acquisition of territory; but
surely I had some reason to be surprised
when gentlemen sympathizing with me
in opinion, looking forward to the pre-
sent contest, realizing the necessity for
such a course as would avoid it, refused
at the moment the sanction of their ad-
ditional votes, which, had they been giv-
en, sir, I hazard nothing in saying that
the difficulty we have now to contend
with would never have been upon this
Union—at all events not in our day.

The vote stood upon that amendment
35 to 15. Two votes taken from the
35 and added to the 15, would have re-
duced the majority voting against strik-
ing out to less than two-thirds, and so
have carried the amendment. My friend
from Georgia (Mr. Berrien) did me the
honor on that occasion to second and
support the views, and to adopt in sub-
stance the argument I had offered, as
his first reason for not being able to vote

for the ratification of the treaty with
this acquisition of territory.

I have no disposition to refer to mat-
ters of that kind, or to dwell upon them
now; and I therefore proceed, as I in-
tended when I rose, to state the objec-
tions which I feel—and strong objec-
tions they are, sir—to the admission of
the State of California into this Union
at this time and under present circum-
stances, and which must constrain me
to vote against the instructions moved
by the honorable Senator from Missouri,
(Mr. Benton.)

In the first place, sir, it cannot be de-
nied that this application comes before
us under circumstances unprecedented in
the history of this country. Other
Territories, it is true, have first moved
in the matter of their admission into
the Union; and, without being author-
ized by a previous act of Congress, have
formed a constitution, and applied for
this admission. But the circumstances
were altogether different in many re-
spects. To take a single example—the
State of Michigan. That State belong-
ed to a Territory which had a right to
admission. It formed a portion of ter-
ritory which became the property of the
United States upon the express condi-
tion that it should be admitted into this
Union. In the next place, that was an
organized Territory; and had a Terri-
torial Government; and that, in my
view, is a matter of vast importance in
this question.

What is a Territorial Government?
What is any Government? It is an
organization of an otherwise unorga-
nized population into a political commu-
nity. It is that which makes of such a
population an organized body, enabling it
to act as one whole, and bringing its
several individual members, before an
unformed mass, into one political as-
sociation, State, or body politic. It ascer-
tains what persons among that people
represent and shall have a right to speak
the voice of the whole. Merely being
upon a territory gives not necessarily a
right to be consulted in the dispositions
to be made affecting the destinies of the
population. The fundamental law of
every country, however adopted, settles
in whom the power to represent the
community shall reside; who shall speak
the voice of the community, and say
that this State, or this political associa-
tion, wills that such and such things
shall be done, by collecting and declar-
ing, in due form, the public sentiment
of the whole.

Now, sir, every Territorial Govern-
ment established by Congress emanates
from the sovereign power, and receives
an authority over the Territory. That
sovereign power has a right to fix their
laws for its government, has a right to
prescribe the form and manner, in which
it shall be recognised as any other than
a mere mass

new example, and say that, not only without the previous sanction of Congress for such a proceeding, but without the previous authority from Congress for forming the inhabitants of any particular district into a territorial community, for any purpose of government whatever, they may voluntarily associate themselves into a political State, adopt whatever rules in their organization they think proper, and then apply to us to recognize them as an existing political community—a State—and as such, receive them into the Union.

This Mr. President, is the first difficulty I have. There is another that no gentleman has as yet alluded to. When this Mexican treaty was submitted to the consideration of the Senate, it contained an article—the ninth article—providing for the admission of these territories into the Union as States as soon as, by the form of the constitution of the United States, that object could be accomplished. It was in other words, an exact transcript of the provisions made in the treaties by which we acquired Louisiana and Florida. There has scarcely been an instance, I imagine, where there was any difference at all, in which the Senate was so nearly unanimous as against adopting any such provision. Allow me, in order that the matter may be understood, to call attention to the original article, and to the substitute adopted by the Senate.

The words of the original article, so far as relates to this matter, are these: "The Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States."

The amendment made by the Senate is in these words:

"Who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted, at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution."

Now, what was the meaning of this amendment? I am very well aware that a certain document, which excited some attention here, called the Protocol, informed some Mexican functionaries that, in truth, the Senate of the United States meant nothing by it; that they had some particular choice of phraseology, some preference for their own mode of expression; but as to the notion that they intended to make any essential alteration in the article, that was all a mistake; that so far as that was concerned, they were not in earnest; and that the words inserted by the Senate are to have the same meaning as those words that had been stricken out of the original article.

Mr. Foote. I would remind the Senator that no such words were used by the commissioners; and he surely would not reflect upon them—one of them is dead, the other absent.

Mr. Badger. I am aware that no such expressions were used by them. I am not stating or undertaking to state what they said, but the inevitable result of what was said. However, I meant not to cast any reflection upon either of the gentlemen—none at all; I merely wanted to state what would be the result of holding the two provisions identical in meaning. But, independently of that, the alteration was a real and substantial one, and was so understood by the Senate. The idea that the people of these Territories should be admitted into the Union with all the rapidity consistent with constitutional forms, was shocking to the minds of Senators. It was so stated on this floor; and while the Senate was willing that at some future time such admission might take place, there was a decided repugnance to tying up the unfettered judgment and discretion of Congress.

I have said that this amendment was made with remarkable unanimity. When the vote was taken, there were 49 Senators present, and the amendment received a vote of 44 out of the 49; and, sir, I was one of those who voted against even this amendment; for I, as the honorable Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) remembers well, and other gentlemen here, was opposed to any stipulations which might be presumed to imply even an imperfect obligation to admit at any time. I do not know how the four gentlemen were influenced who voted upon this question with me. The real sense of the Senate then was 45 to 4 against immediate admission. The four gentlemen who voted with me were Messrs. Baldwin, Corwin, Hale, and Webster. Now, what are we to understand as the fair interpretation of this amended article? There is no provision that these Territories shall be admitted so soon as the form of the constitution will permit, or when they shall attain a certain population. There is nothing resembling the provision contained in the session of North-western Territory by Virginia to the United States, or in the treaties by which we acquired Florida and Louisiana—nothing at all.—They are to be admitted at a proper time—to be judged by

whom? By the Congress of the United States. Now, sir, it seems to me, the force and effect, the purport and design of that Congress was first to move in this business; that there should be some material change or condition of circumstances in the future, to be first judged of by Congress, previous to a movement for admission. I know that, if we admit this State into the Union now, Congress will have judged of the propriety of it. No doubt about that. But that article contemplated, I think, more than this—a prior, not a subsequent approval, that we should lead not follow. And if, without a territorial government, without any treaty provision which entitles them to admission, without any right in them, perfect or imperfect, to ask admission, the act which has been done should obtain our ratification, and the people of California be now received into the Union, we shall, I think, abandon too much of the authority and control intended to be reserved to Congress by this amended article.

There are some of the difficulties that, I confess, meet me at the threshold. I admit that, in my mind, there are none of them absolutely insuperable. Show me that the great interest of this country can be served; show me how the angry feelings agitating different portions of it against the other can be composed and quieted; show me how the bonds of attachment and confidence among the several portions of this great people, now broken or weakened, can be reunited and strengthened; show me how this practical advantage can ensue from admitting California, and, as I love this Union, as I look to its preservation with anxious jealousy, and would say with General Jackson that it must be preserved, every previous usage, every formal difficulty, every minor consideration will be sacrificed, and give way under the high demand of that duty which I owe both to the constituents I represent and the great Union of which they form a member. *Salus populi* will then be with me *suprema lex*.

I owe it to myself Mr. President, to say that I have cautiously avoided alluding to any thing connected with the formation of the California constitution, except what was necessary to explain the objections I feel and have stated to the Senate. And I am sorry my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) thought it necessary, in urging, strongly as he did, his objections to that measure, to cast some reflection—for so I think he must have been understood—upon the President of the United States in relation to the formation of this constitution. Entertaining the opinions I do, and having endeavored to express them frankly and fully to the Senate, it is proper and just to say, I feel satisfied that that high functionary and noble gentleman has done nothing in regard to this transaction but what sprang from the most patriotic motives, that he has used no power, no influence of the Government, to stifle or control the opinions, or direct the judgment and efforts of the people of California, and made no suggestions even to them as to the mode or form in which they should establish the constitution under which they desire to live. He has done nothing—and I confess that I cannot see the impropriety of that—but to intimate to the people his opinion that it would be proper, if they desired admission into this Union, to form a constitution and ask admission. I differ from him in opinion as to the expediency of admitting them under present circumstances, but I do not arrogate to myself any superiority of judgment.

Mr. Butler. If the honorable Senator will permit me to make an explanation.

Mr. Badger. Certainly, sir; certainly.

Mr. Butler. I imputed nothing to the President. I merely said that I thought that his course of policy was rather unfortunate in its results.

Mr. Badger. I am glad to hear this explanation—very glad, indeed.

Mr. Foote. If the honorable Senator will allow me—

Mr. Badger. Certainly.

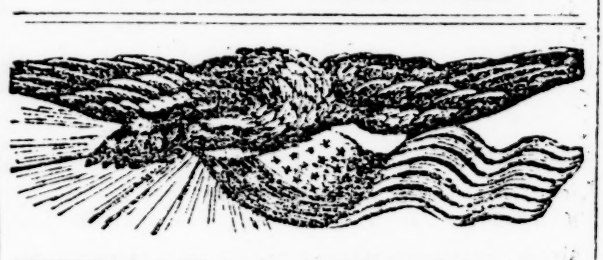
Mr. Foote. The honorable Senator has spoken a great deal about precedents. He is known to be strongly in favor of the following precedents—more so perhaps than any other member in the Senate. He has stated that in his opinion the President of the United States did not interfere improperly in the question of the State government of California; and I should like to have him tell me if he never met with a precedent like this. He has made the confession that the President did do something, and I think he will find himself much at a loss to justify the course of the President.

Mr. Badger. I did not make any confession with regard to the President. I know no more of what the President has done than the honorable Senator from Mississippi knows. All the information I have is contained in the President's message and the papers accompanying it called for and promptly communicated; and I am sure that he told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. With regard to precedents, I spoke of those which should govern in matters of legislation, with which I am concerned in the halls of Congress. I do not undertake to judge the President of the United States what might be the proper course for him to pursue in the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed, and which have no precedent in history.

But what I mean to say was, that the President, in what he did, was actuated by high, patriotic motives, and did nothing, directly or indirectly, to control or influence the convention of California.

I desire, Mr. President, to keep this subject entirely clear from the topics that may embarrass the just exercise of our judgment and understanding; and I take this occasion to say, that if the objection which I have stated, did not exist or can be removed and if other objections which I had to the early admission of these Territories into the Union, independently of those I have stated, and which I had when the treaty was ratified, which I felt then strongly, and have continued to feel since, were removed, I should not feel myself at liberty to govern my vote for the admission of that State by any consideration as to the form of government they have adopted. I fully recognize that when any people, properly assembling under the laws of the United States, form a constitution and government for themselves, they are the only authority on earth which has a right to determine the particular mode in which the internal affairs of the new State shall be administered. Congress may, and, indeed, is bound to require that the constitution be republican. This is the only authority of supervision, the only restriction upon the full authority of the State; that she shall not introduce into our system any monarchical or aristocratic elements, which are unbecomingly with our institutions, and might disturb the harmonious operations of the government. I have stated the difficulties that have pressed upon my mind. I accord fully with the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) that this is a large subject, and that it should be fully and properly considered, and with the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) that we should all make known whatever objections, or difficulties, or opinions we have. And I assure honorable Senators that, so far as I have stated my difficulties, I have stated them frankly, and open to truth, and shall willingly receive and act upon any information or argument which may expose my errors, if into errors I have fallen.

GOLDSBORO TELEGRAPH



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

Several communications, and other matter, prepared for this paper, are unavoidably crowded out.

THE WILMINGTON AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

This Road is now being rapidly re-laid with T. iron, and will, in a short time be one of the best Rail Roads in the Union. It affords pleasure to state, that there has been a steady increase of business on the Road; and the travel at this time is immense. The Road is in the hands of the right men, and it can but prosper with such officers.

CENTRALISM.

We copy from the Register an article on "Centralism," which we commend to the consideration of our readers.—We have looked with the most profound contempt upon the effort of some of the members of both political parties, to prejudice the citizens of the State at large, against the inhabitants of Raleigh, and denominating them as the "Raleigh Clique." It is unfair and unjust, and we hold all such persons in utter contempt. But read from the Register:—

"When, years ago, the Whig Party appointed a Central Committee for the purpose of general Correspondence, concentration of public opinion and union in action; when presses had to be established, Editors employed, documents circulated, Mass Meetings accommodated, and money by thousands to be spent by this same Committee, they were considered a marvellously proper set of fellows. But, no sooner is one of them who may have devoted his time, his energy and his means, to the cause, brought forward for any post of profit or honor, than he is denounced in some places, as an odious member of the 'Raleigh Clique,' and must be killed off. We would with all submission inquire how many counties are to form the central division, and be put under this ban of proscription? How far towards the rising and the setting sun are the lines to be drawn to make a genuine Eastern and Western man? We say in all seriousness, that if a man's locality has become the test for office among Whigs, if he is to be ostracized because he lives in the East, or the West, or at the centre of the State, that the platform is too narrow to stand upon, and that the Whig Party may, and ought, in our judgment, to be regarded as virtually disbanded.

We mean to speak plainly. We offer no menace. We desire to use with the most perfect respect the language of caution to our Brethren throughout the State."

THE PRESIDENT, by telegraph, declined the invitation extended him to visit Norfolk, public business calling him back to Washington immediately.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION AND THE UNION.

We differ with some of our contemporaries concerning the propriety of the Nashville Convention and the action of the South upon the subject of slavery. But we do not consider those with whom we differ less loyal—less true to the interest of the South than ourselves, though we have different views as to the means by which a reconciliation can be brought about. It is argued by the opposers that we have not yet suffered by the encroachments of the North. That we have a Southern President, a Southern Speaker in the House of Representatives and that a majority of the Cabinet are from the South. It is also argued, that the object of the Southern Convention is to dissolve the Union. And that we should wait until the evil is done and then repent it.

We are in favor of the Southern movement: and why? Because we consider it the best plan to preserve the Union.—If however it is the object of the Southern agitators to dissolve the Union at all hazards, we wash our hands of all responsibility in the matter.

Though we have a Southern President, and in whom we have unbounded confidence, can it be possible that he can calm the turbulent waves of fanaticism and disunion, that are convulsing the whole North? Can he bring about a reconciliation without the aid of the people? We think not.

Is it rational? Is it consistent with the general nature of things to remain idle spectators, while the North is making a bold and desperate effort to fasten upon the territory acquired by us, that odious measure the "Wilmot Proviso"? Yea, and stop not there, but abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Can any thinking man look upon the course of the North and then cry peace! peace! when there is no peace. Must the old ship of State be plunged in the vortex of ruin before we are to take any steps to avert the dreadful calamity? By no means. But this is the watchword of the opposers "let us wait until we suffer." Suppose you see a heedless youth rushing madly toward a precipice, down which, if he falls, death must ensue, would it not be your duty as a philanthropist to urge by all means in your power to induce him to stop in time, or would you wait until he had made the fearful plunge, and while life was ebbing out go and tell him that he should not have acted thus. Which would have been the better course? Now we ask the friends of the Union, (not politicians and demagogues) is there anything improper in the South, warning the North of the danger of their course and urging as members of the same common family to desist? We love the North. The "Star Spangled Banner" that now waves majestic over our glorious Union was thrown to the breeze and defended by the whole people. The patriotism of our forefathers was not circumscribed by geographical lines. Our revolutionary ancestors fought side by side in the same glorious cause. And to-day their mortal remains are sleeping soundly in the same grave. Can it be possible that the South will cease to look with interest upon the monument of Bunker Hill, whose dizzy summit mingles with the clouds. Or will the North err from her pages of fame, the names of the chivalrous spirits of the South, who were summoned from

"The field of their fame fresh and gory."

to the spirit land. Shall this glorious Union be dissolved and the hopes of the world that are concentrated in its fate be forever extinguished? We hope not. It cannot be if the South will tell the North calmly, without any threat, the consequences that will attend her ultraism. If then she will not heed us, dissolution is the only remedy. Nor do we regard the consequences. We had rather lie low in an honorable grave than submit to any wrong that may be forced upon us. Honor knows no equivalent, not even life.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The Raleigh Register of Saturday last, proposes the re-nomination of our present worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Manly. We concur with the Register in his views of the matter. No Governor of North Carolina has ever filled the office, with more credit to himself and profit to the people. We are willing to place his name at the head of our columns, and battle for him through sunshine and storm.

COL. W. H. MORNING.

We have recently had the pleasure of reading the speech of Col. W. H. Morning, delivered before the Sons of Temperance, in Smithfield, on the occasion of their anniversary. It is an excellent production. He arrays arguments against intemperance that cannot be answered. We will give extracts from it as soon as we can spare room.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

We invite attention to the card of H. BOLTON, in another column of this paper. He is spoken of as being very courteous, and gentlemanly, and will sell Goods at prices that cannot fail to please. Call at 231, Baltimore St., Baltimore.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Sons of Temperance of North State Division, and a large delegation from the Division at Hookerton, and representatives from other neighboring Divisions, had a grand celebration in this place, on Friday last, the 22d inst. Notwithstanding the day was unfavorable—snowing all the forenoon—the Sons turned out in their appropriate regalia, and marched through the streets with transparencies, to the Academy, where the ladies had assembled. After entering the Academy in due form, the following Temperance Ode was sung: WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF HOOKERTON DIVISION NO. 73, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

AIR—"Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea."

Awake my muse, thine aid impart,
Indite a little song;
Our Orders' cause we have at heart,
Her praises on our tongue.

Let every cheerful Son re-hearse—
United heart and hand,
We seek to drive the blighting curse,
Of tipping from our land.

Our Order sheds a gleam of hope,
On woman all forlorn;
It bids the tide of sorrow stop,
And peace and joy return.

Abandon'd man is lifted up,
By hands so good and kind,
He dashes down the fatal cup,
And gains his former mind.

Though Anti-Temp'rance men may rail,
And muster all their foes;
Our cause so glorious must prevail,
Whatever may oppose.

The Dutchman said, "that I hash done,
Good business in mine shop;
But now dese men wid collars on
Hash come and broke me up."

Let sons of Bacchus beat the drum,
And bear the bottles high;
The Sons of Temperance shun the rum,
And pass the wine cup by.

We place these collars on our necks,
To show that all agree,
To shun intoxicating drinks,
More than the Upas tree.

This neat rosette, its modesty,
Say who can disapprove;
Its colors point to Purity,
Fidelity, and Love.

These fair young ladies can but smile,
Our noble band to see;
Their hearts are whispering all the while:
A Temperance man for me.

I cannot love that silly boy,
I heard a fair one say,
He joined the rabble to annoy,
The Sons, on Christmas day.

Let base opposers fret and chide,
Because that we are free;
We have the ladies on our side,
And merry men are we.

The exercises of the occasion were then introduced with prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Gibbons; after which, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Orator selected for the occasion, was presented to the audience, who, in a neat and appropriate address, entertained his hearers for nearly an hour. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Claus, and Messrs. Dibble and Kinney, which elicited from the audience repeated applause.

We were not present on the occasion, and of course cannot say more. We had hoped some friend would furnish in time for this paper, an account of the celebration in full. We will still be glad to hear from it, in time for our next number.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns, of Dr. A. C. EVANS & Bro. Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries, in Wilmington. It is a too common error, to permit the efforts of our enterprising citizens to languish, and sometimes be abandoned, from an impression that they cannot compete with Northern Markets. Suppose, for instance, the Farmer should send North for his wares and merchandise, dismiss his family Physician for some of their "celebrated" nostrums, discontinue the Telegraph for some "Larger" Northern sheet, full of abolition proceedings and abuse of the South; we should be under the necessity either of abandoning our vocations, or at least sending to the great West for our Corn and Pork. And yet, to a considerable extent, this state of things actually exists. The selfish are ever ready to lavish their favors where avarice dictates, and without benefiting themselves, are enriching those who lack only the power, of depriving them of their rights and property. We think our own citizens deserve our sympathies in building up home markets, and other laudable enterprises. We would further remark in this connexion, that we have means of knowing that the "New Enterprise" of our worthy friends in Wil-

lington, has so far met very liberal and satisfactory encouragement, and from a comparison of their Prices with one of the most distinguished in New York, many articles are sold less than their quotations, and none above them.

It will also be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. C. DuPre and W. H. Lippitt, present to the public, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines. We wish our friends success.

TO THE LADIES.

We have a few cakes left of Radway's Medicated Soap. It renders the skin soft, smooth, fair, sweet, pure and healthy, and adds beauty to the complexion. It is eminently superior to any other preparation, for removing Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, &c. Price 25 cents.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN KINSTON.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Lenoir county, in the Court House in Kinston, on the 23d instant, according to previous notice, on motion, Jesse Lassiter was called to the Chair, and Reuben Barrow and Jos. R. Croom, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Lewis C. Desmond, Dr. R. G. Cobb, W. Dunn, Jr., Thos. J. Kennedy, Jas. C. Neal, B. F. Bright, and Dr. Thomas Woodley, who, after a short retirement, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, the last session of the State Legislature, seeing the prostrate condition of our State, and the necessity for proper communication between the different portions thereof, in the true spirit of patriotism, granted a charter to the North Carolina Rail Road, extending from the town of Charlotte, in the West, to the navigable waters of Neuse River, in the East, as a means of connecting those great sections of the State; And whereas, it is contemplated at the next session of the Legislature of this State, to procure a charter authorizing the construction of a Rail Road from the Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road to the town of New Bern; And whereas, at a recent Convention held in the town of New Bern, on the 23d of January, ult., an Executive Committee, consisting of A. T. Jenkins, J. R. Justice, J. Blackwell, and E. R. Stanley, Esqrs., was appointed by said Convention, with a view of soliciting subscriptions to the said Road.

Resolved, That this meeting concur with the above, and that Messrs. Lewis C. Desmond, Dr. J. A. Hartsfield, Nicholas Hunter, Walter Dunn, Jr., and Council Wooten, constitute a committee, in behalf of this meeting, to act as an auxiliary or sub-committee, to the Executive Committee, appointed by the said New Bern Convention, to obtain subscriptions to said Road, and report from time to time their success to said Executive Committee, and that said Road shall pass via Kinston.

The meeting was severally addressed by Messrs. Franklin Dibble, James W. Morris, and Lewis C. Desmond. On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to its officers, and the proceedings ordered to be published in newspapers friendly to its objects.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JESSE LASSITER, Ch'm'n.

R. BARROW, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH R. CROOM, }

Letter from Gen. Saunders:

RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1850.
Gentlemen—I very much regret it is not in my power to accede to your wishes, by joining you at your meeting in Kinston, on the 23d inst; but as I have already declined a like invitation for that day, and wish to remain here this week, I trust I shall be excused.

I shall be greatly pleased if the people of Lenoir shall now, as they did in the years of 1815 and 1816, approve of the Internal Improvement of the State; when their Senator, Jesse H. Croom, and their Commoners, James Manly, and Blount Coleman, voted for the principle of the State's contributing one-third of the capital. Such being the Republican doctrine then, why shall it not be the democratic doctrine now?

We flatter ourselves the stock will be shortly taken, and the work commenced, which is to give us the great trunk of the Rail Road from Charlotte to the Wilmington Road, and from then, a branch to New Bern. Nothing is wanting but the proper spirit, and a strong and united resolution.

With sentiments of high respect and esteem,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

W. Dunn, Jr., John B. Gaylard, H. W. Blount, Esquires.

DEATH OF GENERAL McNEILL.—General John McNeill, Surveyor of the port of Boston, died at Washington on Saturday, after a few hours illness. He had just completed his fifth full term and had proceeded to Washington to see his old friend and associate in arms, the President, to solicit a re-appointment.

The number of troops stationed in Ireland on the 1st of January, was 35,760.

Communications.

For the Telegraph.
A few facts for, and a secret to, the
fanatics of the North.

Mr. Editor—As I am in possession of a few plain truths, and a secret, that may be of service to a portion of our Northern brethren, I propose to give a brief statement of them, hoping they may be instrumental in removing some of the eyes of fanaticism. Perhaps some of the truths may be already familiar to them, but they will lose nothing by being repeated here. Before I proceed, however, let me go back to the days of the early history of our country, and make a few inquiries.

What part of the United States did the people live in, who first engaged in the foreign slave trade? What part of the United States did the people live in who first made slaves of the Africans, after they were brought here? The writer of this has, for several years, been seeking the true answers to these inquiries. He finds it to be a fact, that there never was a vessel owned South of Mason & Dickson's line, that was engaged in the foreign slave trade. And but one instance of one being partially owned South of it. It is said, that at one time, a few shares in one, was owned by some persons residing in Charleston, S. C.—It is a fact too, that this fact is conceded by intelligent and honest gentlemen from the North.

It is a fact, then, that the people of the Northern States, were the first to rob the African of his freedom. And it is a stubborn fact, that after they had done so, and found that slave labor was not as profitable as they desired, they sold them—to who? Why to the South. But says one, did they not pass laws for their emancipation?—O, yes! but they took good care to put final emancipation so far ahead, as to give every one a chance to send them South, and make his money out of them. It is a fact, too, that after robbing the African of his freedom, and selling him to their brethren of the South, they now seek to steal, and otherwise deprive the people of the South, of their property, property that is as sacredly guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution, as is their right to their ships, and cotton factories.

It is a fact, that in most cases, after they get them back to the North, they let them go naked and starve for the want of employment. It is a fact, that there are fewer paupers at the South, blacks and whites, together, than there are white ones at the North.

It is a fact, that there are a great many mobs at the North, while there has scarcely ever been one in a slave State. It is a fact, that the black slave of the South, is infinitely better off, than the white slave at the North. The writer of this saw a white slave at the North, who pledged his word he had not been allowed to go to the theatre the first time in over three years.

It is a fact, that the South has always let the North do nine tenths, if not nineteen twentieths of her manufacturing, and importing and exporting. But it is a serious fact, if the North does not cease to interfere with the sacred rights of the South, and if the same amicable, and permanent adjustment of the slavery question, is not soon brought about, the days of this glorious Union are numbered; then who will do the manufacturing, and importing and exporting for the South?

So much for the facts. Now for the secret, which, I hope the North will keep sacred, as I tell it to them in all confidence. Your Southern brethren have borne with your insolent interference in their domestic affairs, until patience is ceasing to be a virtue. Your conduct has driven them to consider upon a subject, the bare thought of which, has always, until lately, struck them with horror. A great many of them have come, and are coming to the conclusion, that the South has but little to lose, and every thing to gain by a separation from the North. That in five years, she can have more manufacturing establishments built up, and an impetus would be given to importing and exporting by our Southern sea-port cities, that it will take fifty or more years to accomplish, as we are now going on. The South loves the Union, but she is determined to maintain and defend, at all hazards, the sacred rights, that are guaranteed to her by the Constitution. If doing so dissolves the Union, will have to go.

If the North intends to desist from interfering with the rights and business of the South, in time to save the Union, they must be quick about it, or it will be late. Their conduct has sown the seeds of disunion at the South—the dy to blossom. A delay of twelve months, or two years at farthest, and the glorious Union will be numbered among the things that were.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Telegraph.
Mr. Editor—I am a Southerner by birth and education, and in feeling and interest expect to be. I am a slave-holder, and my property consists mostly in slaves. I have dealt in slaves, bought and sold, and expect to do more of it. I have been connected with "slave pens" and expect again to be, and that frequently. Nearly all my interests are in slavery and the slave trade, and I expect to continue them so, and as such, taking a calm, impartial, candid, and practical view of the whole subject, and without a disposition to "kick at the dead lion," I am convinced that the resolutions offered by that "same old Coon," Henry Clay, in the United States Senate, are the most practical—the best which have been before the Senate this session, and that his plan is dictated by the best policy for the South, under all circumstances, which can be adopted, and meet my most cordial and hearty co-operation; and sir, my word for it, they will adopt the substance of these yet, or they will do much worse for the South.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun]
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER
America.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—A. M.
The Royal mail steamer America arrived at Halifax, N. S., at half-past nine o'clock last night, bringing dates from Liverpool to February 9th, and London to the 8th.

The America sailed from Halifax for Boston soon after touching at this port.

ENGLAND.
The Queen's speech has been very favorably received. Both houses of Parliament were opened by proxy, on the 31st ult., when the speech from the Queen was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. Its reference to Continental affairs is esteemed of more than ordinary importance.

FRANCE.
The London Times gives the following account of affairs at Paris: On and since Monday, the 4th instant, Paris has been in a state of siege in consequence of a series of disturbances created by a mob at the Rue St. Martin and St. Antonio, where the police authorities came to cut down certain trees of liberty planted during the revolution.

GREECE.
Greece has been blockaded by the British fleet.

The continental news is of somewhat more than ordinary importance.

ROME.

It is now stated on authority that the Pope is now about to return to Rome almost immediately. It is believed that the Spanish garrison would evacuate Rome on the arrival of his Holiness. The French have fortified and have occupied several strong holds on the coast.

RUSSIA.
Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantage over the Russians on the Orsa, the Russians having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

COTTON MARKET, Liverpool Feb 9.—During the two weeks prior to the departure of the America, the cotton market was in quite an unsettled and fluctuating condition. The committee of brokers, on the 8th, published their official quotations; which are for fair Mobile 7d, and fair Orleans 7d per lb.

Breadstuffs.—The Corn market has been depressed, and prices drooping. Flour is also heavy, with a decline of 1 shilling to 1 shilling 6d. per bbl. on best brands.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25

Effect of the Foreign News on the Markets, &c.

Business of every description is somewhat unsettled to-day.

The foreign advices have had a depressing effect upon the Cotton market. Groceries rather quiet—sales of 300 bbls. New Orleans Sugar at 4 1/2 a 5 cents per lb; Molasses 27 1/2 a 28 cents; the Coffee market is dull.

Naval Stores continue in good request. Crude Turpentine \$2 75 per bbl., and Spirits 33 a 33 1/2 cents per gallon.

Union Meeting at Castle Garden.

An immense Union meeting is being held at Castle Garden to-night. There are present probably not less than ten thousand persons—Mayor Woodhull is presiding. General Scott is on the platform. When he appeared he was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Whiting and others addressed the meeting. They spoke warmly in favor of a compromise on the subject of slavery, and were eloquent in speaking of the perpetuity of the Union. Great unanimity of feeling and action prevails. There are others yet to speak.

CONGRESS.

On the 25th inst. Mr. Giddings introduced a petition for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The petition was rejected: Yeas 8, Noes 162.

Mr. Calhoun will make his great Southern speech to-day (Thursday.) Mr. Webster will follow in a few days.

Mr. Winthrop replied to the abolition speech of Mr. Bissell on the 21st inst. and reflected very severely upon the free soil party.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: The compromise is "looking up" in spite of the fanatics; and the minds of Senators and members is beginning to be composed.

New Drug and Medicine Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected Stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paint, Medicines, &c., &c., consisting in part of the following, together with a great many articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.; 1 do. Sup. Carb. Soda; 1 do. Cream Tartar; 1 do. Carb. or Sal. Soda; 1 cask Castor Oil; 12 boxes Enen's Plaster; 6 do. India Rubber Plasters, 12 do. Fahestock Vermifuge; 1 box Peery's Dead Shot; 6 bxs. Ger. Cough Drops; 6 do. Sands' Sarsaparilla; 4 do. Bristol's do; 6 do Townsends' do; 6 do. Bulls' do; 4 do German Cologne; 1 do. French do; 4 Cs. Calabria Licorice; Spunge for Surgical purposes; do. coarse Balaia; 2 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushions; 1 do. Rieime Tonic for the hair; 2 do. Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia; Lunar Cautic—pure; Denarotized Opium; Citric Acid, 1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India; 1 do. do. Turkey; Copevia Capsules; Pills—Sugar Coated; Thompson's Eye Water;

ALSO.

3000 lbs. pr'e White Lead; 2,500 lbs. extra do; 2,000 lbs. No. 1. do; 300 lbs. Venetian red in oil; 500 lbs. do. dry; Prussian Blue; Turkey Umber; 225 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville; 12 dozen Hair Brushes assorted; Paint Brushes a large assortment; White Wash Brushes; Porrait do; Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes; 6 doz Bay Rum; Matches perfumed; Phosphorus; Phosphate Ammonia; Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's; Sulphate Morphine; Acetate do; Iodine resublimed; Iodine Potassium, English and French; do. Iron; do. Lead; Mercury; Calomel, English; Citrate of Iron & Quinine; do. do. Solubie; Oil of Ergot; do. do. Neroli; do. do. Cedar; Kreosote; 1 gross Sedletz Powders; 1-2 do. Soda Mustard, English and American; Pro. to Carb Iron; 250 lbs. Spanish Brown dry; 700 lbs. do. in oil; 50 lbs. Chrome Green in oil; 10 lbs. do. Yellow in oil; 100 lbs. pr'e Verdigris in oil; 75 lbs. Paris Green; Patent Black; Lamp Black; CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID best quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DUPRE

Druggist and Pharmacist.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 21, 18—

Lost or Misaid.

A Note given by John L. Kitchen and Thomas McIlhenny, payable to Wm. P. Heath, guardian to John Heath, for One Hundred and Thirty-Three Dollars, due January 6th, 1850. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for said note, or to pay the same to any person, except the subscriber, or to his order.

HENRY SWINSON,

Guardian for minor heirs of

Mark Heath, deceased.

Feb 27, 1850. 18 31

Patriot copy 31.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to William Wiard, will take notice, that I shall attend at Wayne Superior Court, to receive any sums due him.

All claims not paid at that time, will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection.

F. DIBBLE, Trustee.

Feb. 23d, 1850. 18—31.

Copartnership.

The subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, under the name of

TURNAME & WARTERS,

at the store next to the Wayne Hotel, where they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a full stock of

Family Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., where they will be glad to serve their friends at all hours. In connection with their house is a Bar, where will always be found a supply of choice liquors.

S. B. TURNAME,

T. WARTERS.

February 1, 1850. 15—

S. B. TURNAME takes this occasion to return thanks to his former customers for their liberal patronage, and solicite a continuance of their favors. Persons in arrears for Groceries or at the Bar, are requested to come forward and close their accounts, without delay.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

The undersigned has an excellent Soda Fountain that can be bought cheap for Cash, or on 6 months time, with note and good security.

JNO. H. CRAWFORD.

Smithfield, Jan. 21. 13 2n.

Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell or rent two houses and lots, suitable for small families, one in Goldsboro, the other in Everettsville. On the lot in Goldsboro is a good Kitchen and other out houses, and an excellent well of water. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber living in Goldsboro. Possession given immediately.

WM. M. PURYEAR.

February 12, 1850. 16 3r.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having secured the services of an excellent Blacksmith, and rented the Shop, near Messrs. Summerlin and Hamlet's livery stables, is prepared to Shoe Horses, and do all other kind of work in his line of business.

F. J. COX.

Feb. 7, 1850—15.

Dr. C. F. Dewey.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE
GOLDSBOROUGH HOTEL.

To House Builders and others.

THE subscriber has on hand, finished and finishing, 5,000 lights of Sash, and 617 feet of Window Blinds, which can be bought very low for Cash.

He also continues to make Coffins, at the shortest notice, and on terms that shall be satisfactory.

ALONZO J. WILLIS.

New Bern, February 18, 1850. 17

J. A. Parker,

Wilmington, N. C.

Imitator of Wood and Marble, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, and Gilder.

Is prepared to do any kind of work in the above line, either in town or country. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Paints, Oil, Glass, and Putty.

—ALSO—

Agent for Sashes, Doors and Blinds, of one of the best manufacturers at the North. Orders promptly attended to.

Jas Griswold, Esq on application, will furnish prices.

Wilmington, February 18, 1850. 17—1y.

For Sale,

From 5 to 22 Shares of Commercial

Bank Stock, by HART & POLLEY.

Wilmington, Feb. 18, 17—4t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his Fall and Winter

Stock of Goods, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists

in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt;

3,300 bushels Turk's Island do

86 bbls Rectified Whiskey; do

12 do Old Monongahela whiskey, 12 years

41 do do Apple Brandy; [old]

26 do New England Rum;

1 cask Cherry Brandy;

1 hhd Jamaica Rum;

3 cask Cognac Brandy;

10 barrels Cider Vinegar;

5 hdds Cuba Molasses;

3 do New Orleans Molasses;

60 bags Rio and Liguyra Coffee;

27 barrels brown Sugars;

Bag Pepper, Spice and Ginger;

Barrels Copperas, Salts, and Saltpetre;

Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese;

13,000 lbs Bacon hams, sides, an shoulders;

220 pieces handsome Prints;

3 bales Cotton Oznaburges;

3 do do 4-4 Fayetteville Sheeting;

Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys

Linseys, and Negro Blankets;

1,000 bunches Spin Cotton, from 5 to 12;

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Persons in want of goods may assured that I can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place. OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, Oct. 5. 51 1y.

W. M. H. LIPPITT,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Patent Medi-

cines, Window Glass,

Shop Furniture.

PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES;

STATIONERY; GARDEN AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons.

N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street.

Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1849. 8 1y.

W. T. DORTCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

July, 1849. 39

THOMAS RICHARDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

Solicitor in Chancery,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

March 21, 1849. 24

C. C. BATTLE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Attends the Courts of Wake and the adjacent Counties. All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.

Nov. 15, 1849. 4—

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

H. BOLTON,

NO. 231, BALTIMORE STREET,

(Second door West of Charles street, South side,) BALTIMORE,

Where a complete assortment of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

Made up in the most fashionable style, may always be found. Also, a fine assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Which he will make up to order, at the shortest notice, and in the latest styles, at very reduced prices, FOR CASH. Clothing warranted to fit.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

will be found a large stock of CLOTHING, always on hand, suitable for the Country Trade, as low as they can be bought in the United States. 13 1y.

Pavilion Hotel,

BY

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

(Formerly of the Charleston Hotel),

CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Wholesale Drug Store.

Further Reduction in Prices.

A. C. Evans & Bro.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Medical

Profession, merchants and others in want of

goods in our line, that the unexpected encourage-

ment which we have met in our "New Enter-

prise" of establishing in this place an exclusive

Wholesale Drug Store, has determined them to

make still further reduction in prices, thereby plac-

ing their articles below the New York quotations,

as evidence in our possession will prove that the

Wholesale Drug Store, is now complete and much larger than to be

found elsewhere in this State, embracing the best

selections of Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

We annex an abridged list of some of the lead-

ing articles, and will take pleasure in sending our

priced circular, strictly confidential, to Physicians

and others in the trade

Medicines and Chemicals.

Acid, Acetic, Lini, Patent,

" Citric, Mace,

" Muratic, Magnesia, Carb.

" Nitric, " Calc'd.

" Sulph. " Henry's

" Tartaric, " Husband's,

Alcohol, Manna; Opt.

Alum, Mercury, metal,

Ammonia, Aqua " Chlo. mite,

" Carb. " Hyd. Sub'd.

Antimony, Pow'd. " Corros. Chlo.

" Tart. (Emetic), " Iodides,

" Wine, " Morphine, Sulph.

Anodyne, Hoffman's " Acet.

Arow Root, Opt. Mortars, all sizes,

Arsenic, Pow'd'd. Musk,

" Fowler's sol. Napha,

" Iodide, Nut-galls,

Balsam Copaiba, Oil, Anise,

" Tolu, " Castor, Opt.

Barley, Pearl, " Cinnamon,

Borax, refined, " Cloves,

Boxes, Pill, " Cubebs,

Capsules, Cu. & Co. " Lemons,

" Copaiba Balm, " Olive,

Saddle and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady boarders.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Raw Hides taken in exchange for Saddlery.
Goldsboro, Dec. 8th 1849. 7-1

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, nearly opposite by Guy C. Houches, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness;
Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, Whips,
&c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c., &c.,

which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fanny Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept at such establishments, all of which he offers for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part for new.
JOHN J. GONOLEY
Wilmington, Dec. 1849. 8-1y

GOLDSBORO LIVERY STABLES

The Proprietor of this Establishment having added to the comfort and neatness of his Stables, feels assured that he cannot be surpassed by any one in this line of business.

Its location is immediately on the Rail Road opposite the Water Station, and also very convenient to the Hotel.

He is prepared at all times to accommodate a large number of horses by the day, week, month, or year.

TO PASSENGERS.—Riding vehicles of every kind, neat and in good order, SADDLE and harness Horses, faithful and experienced drivers, all kept constantly on hand to hire. By which means, he can convey passengers and their baggage to all parts of the State.

BROVERS! come and try me! you cannot find accommodation better suited to your business.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.
Goldsboro, N. C. Nov. 10th, 1849. 3-

SUMMERLIN & HAMLET'S LIVERY STABLE.

The subscribers keeps constantly on hand and for hire, a fine collection of Horses, both Saddle and Harness, suitable for persons of every age, sex, or condition.

Also a very superb and elegant variety of vehicles, Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, &c., &c., which can be hired on REASONABLE terms, and always ready.

Persons desiring it, can be conveyed to any part of the State, accompanied by skillful and accommodating drivers. Passengers arriving in the RAIL ROAD CARS, and wishing private conveyances, will find us ready at all times to attend their calls.

WM. G. SUMMERLIN.
RICHARD W. HAMLET.

Fresh Fayetteville Flour.

16 BBLs. McNeill's Red brand super. flour.
4 half do.
20 bbls. super and fine.
All low for cash, at
Wilmington, Feb. G.H. KLEY'S.

MORE GOLD!!!

DAVIS & Langston,
WHEELRIGHTS.

MULBERRY STREET
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Particular attention paid to repairing vehicles of every description.

JAS. J. DAVIS. JNO. LANGSTON.
Nov. 25th, 1849. 5 ly.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the night of the 3rd January, 1850 a small spotted Dog, with black ears, and will recognize the name of Lad. Any information concerning him, and the person delivering him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH A. INGRAM.
Goldsboro, Jan. 26th, 1849. 14-

BUCKWHEAT! BUCKWHEAT!!

25 BAGS Buckwheat; new hulled extra.
25 Boxes do.
20 Kgs. do.
20 14 bbls. do.
10 half do.
For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.
Oct. 30, 1849. 2-

DAVID S. WILLIS.

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need seeing to prove satisfactory. Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

Newbern, N. C. 1849.

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Newbern, N. C. 1849.

EVERETTSTVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first day of January next, under the management of Miss Sherbrooke, who is eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, aided by a competent Assistant.

TERMS.
Primary English Branches per Session of five months, \$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c. 10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry &c. 12 50
French Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle work, each 5 00
Music with use of Piano, 13 00
Board per month, 6 00
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvases, Crewels &c., are furnished to the Students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUM.
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Nov. 23 1849 5-11

GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES.

12 KEPS grapes! just received in fine order;
12 Cases Prunes;
12 do Figs;
500 lbs Almonds;
500 " Brazil Nuts;
500 " Pecan do.
And all other varieties. For sale by
HOWARD & PEEDEN.
Wilmington Nov. 20. 5-

Dr. Hackney's Anodyne. A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND BILLIOUS FEVER IN ITS FIRST STAGE.

THIS valuable Medicine has been in use for a number of years and has not been known in a single instance to fail curing the Chills and Fevers in one day as can be attested by several of the most respectable men in Johnston, Edgecomb, and Nash.

P. FERRALL, AGT.
Smithfield June 1, 1849.

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has and is constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Window glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent medicines, etc., consisting in part of the following

DRUGS.
Castor oil by the gallon and bottle, camelline, castor and soda powders, opium, opson and glauber salts, aloes, myrrh, sassafras, spirit ammonia, potash, digitalis, rhubarb, pepper, jalap, barley, sago, tartaric acid, salitiz mixture, cream tartar, bi carb, soda, sal soda.

CHEMICALS.
Sulph. quinine, do, morphine, do, act iodine, iodine potash, lactate of iron, citrate of iron, citrate of iron and quinine, ammon tart. iron, veratrine, valerianate of zinc, iodide of lead.

PAINTS.—White lead, dry do ground in oil, pure extra and No. 1, black lead, dry and ground in oil, chrome green, do ground in oil, chrome yellow, do ground in oil, venetian red, dry and in oil, spanish brown, dry and in oil, yellow ochre, dry and in oil, terra de sienna,umber, lamp black, litharge, coach, japan, and copal varnish, linseed oil, train oil, lamp oil, best winter bleached sperm oil, for family use.

DYE-STUFFS.—Indigo, madder, copperas, logwood, red sanders, annatto.

WINDOW GLASS.—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 15, 12 by 20, etc.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES.—Paint brushes, from No. 6 to 000000, sash tools, No. 1 to No. 8, varnish brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Townsend's sassafras, }
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do, } in quart bot
Sands' sassafras, }
Sands' Iodide of sassafras, }
Webster's do }
India Chologogue, House's Indian Tonic, Indian and Swain's Panacea, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Swaine's syrup of wild cherry Olussonian balsam, Peery's dead shot, Fabnestock's Vermifuge, Kellinger's Liniment, Jayne's Alternative, Carmative balsam, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Exporant, Wistar's Peter's Leidy's, blood, Jayne's sassafras' beekwith's, brandreth's, Moffatt's, Chickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam hall's Venus, and Champion's Pills, McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's and Tousey's Ointment, Moffatt's Phenix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC.—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Extra's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg, Rose water, Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon and Cloves, black and Red Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Tongva beans, Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—French German, and American Cologne, Am. Cologne, by the pint and quart, Roussel's, Cray's, and Havel's shaving cream, Military shaving soap, Havel's Nymph soap, Jones' Chemical soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Castor Oil Pomatum, Ox marrow, bear's Oil, Macassar, do, Antiquo do, Indian do, 50 dozen assorted Fancy soaps, 16 do. Hair brushes, assorted, 25 do. Fine Tooth brushes, assorted, 6 do. Nail do, 6 do. shaving do. Plain and Fancy note paper, plain and fancy letter paper, Fancy Motto seals, Transparent and plain wafers, Cold Cream in jars and bottles, Rose Lip salve, black Pomatum, plain and fancy Toilet bottles, Pink ball, Pink saucers, Fancy Rouge, Alabaster powder, prepared Chalk in balls, Toilet powder, Puff and boxes, Charcoal Tooth paste, Amber do, Orris do, Orris Tooth powder, Charcoal do, powder, Money wallets, Tobacco do, India Rubber, Drawing pencils, India Rubber balls Lubin's French Extracts, a large variety. Essence bouquet, Scent bags, Cigar cases, etc.

For sale by WM. L. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist
N. E. Corner of Front and Market
Gregory & Griswold, Agents; Goldsboro, N. C.

Wilmington, Dec. 8th 1849. 9

Lost or Mislaid.

The Subscriber having lost or mislaid the following Notes, (viz.)
One note vs. Uriah Grantham for \$19 56 int. from the 24th Dec. 1847;
One ditto vs. D. B. Everitt, for \$12 11 due 24th Dec. 1846; One ditto vs. Levi D. Howell for \$130; due 22nd Jan. 1850; One ditto vs. Uriah Grantham & J. H. Everitt, for \$21 10, due 24th Dec. 1848; One ditto vs. D. B. Everitt & L. Peacock for \$18 99; due 24th Dec. 1848; One ditto vs. J. E. Becton & J. E. Kennedy, for \$176 71; due 24th Dec. 1848; One ditto vs. Daniel Edwards, for \$27 30; due 24th Jan. 1849; credited by \$11 24; due June 5th 1847; One ditto vs. John P. Sanford, for \$23 20; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. J. E. Becton & J. E. Kennedy, for \$71; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. E. R. Cox, for \$235 75; One ditto vs. D. B. Everitt, for \$36; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. Robt. R. Bridges & W. Rose for \$37; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. John Cameron for \$45 50; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. Henry Daugherty, for \$28 55; due 24th Dec. 1849; One ditto vs. Thomas Lockhart, for \$800; due 2nd Jan. 1850. Said Notes (except the last made payable to Robt. McKinzie) were made payable to John Kennedy, Guardian of Elizabeth M. Kennedy, and were received by me, from him, the 23rd day of November 1849, in a partial settlement had between us, on that day.

All persons are forewarned trading for any of said Notes. The payees in them are hereby cautioned against paying them to any person except myself.

JETHRO MURPHY.
Goldsboro, Jan. 23d 1849. 14-11

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the physicians in this town, and the surrounding country, to his stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, which he warrants of the best quality.

He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, Colored Papers, ground and otherwise, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c. The Paints, Oils, and White Lead, he offers at Ten to Fifteen per cent. lower than have ever been offered in this market of like quality.

It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market street, a few doors above Front, at the store formerly occupied by Peckson & Kelly.

It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as he believes to be the best of the kind. He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.

His terms are cash; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

Wilmington, Dec. 8th 1849. C. DUPRE.

Only 25 cents per box.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the throat, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature is intended to operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's pills were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to warrant to fame the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species. This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro, and at this office.
Jan. 10, 1850. 11-1f

ITCHELL'S EYE SALVE.

To the Public.
THE concurrent testimony of men of integrity and worth is the best evidence we can have of any fact of which we have no cognizance ourselves. The great advantages possessed by this article over all other, are—ITS CERTAINTY, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE and ECONOMY. All physicians admit that great danger is to be apprehended from dragging the eye when in an inflamed and unhealthy state. In the use of this salve this objection is entirely removed, as no harm can possibly result from its use; it being in all cases applied to the EXTERNAL parts of the eye, thereby avoiding all the inconvenience, pain and danger, which necessarily attend the introduction of any pungent article into the eye. Its activity in subduing inflammation is so great that but few cases require the use of more than one bottle to effect a perfect cure. For sale at this office.

Jan. 10, 1850. 11-1f

MILITARY EQUIPAGE.

A SPLENDID UNIFORM for a Captain with Cap and Plume for sale.
Apply at this Office. 61-1

Medicines FOR SALE.

BY
DUNCAN McPHERSON,
(At the Post Office.)
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Hallock's Castor Oil Candy,
Constock's Compound Sarsaparilla,
" Naples Hair dye,
" Pain Extractor,
" Vermifuge,
" Rheumatic Liniment,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for the hair
Neavett's certain Remedy for the Cure
of Chills and Fevers.
Dr. Dwight's celebrated Cholera Medicine.
Roach & Bed Bug Bane, by E. Saunholtz.
Chinese Tooth-ache Ball.
Dr. Moffitt's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, with Almanacs for gratuitous distribution.
Pescud's Corn Cure, &c. &c. &c.
Nov. 25th, 1849. 5-

MANUFACTURING Establishment.

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

LOCKS of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols Carriage springs, Mill work Brass Castings, and in short anything in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute

Beef-Hanging at the shortest notice.

Also, has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edge tools, an assortment of Axes, Drawing knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.

Repairing in his line performed with neatness and dispatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WOLTERING
Raleigh June 29, 1849.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRANVILLE WHIG.

A Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, News, Internal Improvement and Southern Manufactures.

EDITED BY GEO. WORTHAM.

A paper bearing the above title will be issued in the town of Oxford, N. C., on Wednesday the 13th of February next.

While the Granville Whig will advocate the measures of that Great Conservative Party, it will pursue a fair and candid course towards the Opposition, bestowing censure on whatever is censurable, and ever battling for truth, regardless of the source whence it emanates.

A correct compendium of foreign and domestic news, drawn from number of well selected exchanges, will be given weekly in its columns, together with statistics and general information on the engrossing subjects of Internal Improvement and Southern Manufactures.

A portion of its columns will be devoted to religious intelligence and matters of general interest, and a few choice literary selections will also be found among its contents. In short, it will be the object of its Editor to make it a good Whig paper, combining amusement with valuable information.

THE GRANVILLE WHIG will be published weekly with clear type, on good paper of medium size, at the exceedingly low rates of \$2 00 per annum, Or, \$3 00 if not paid in six months from subscription.

Address the Editor, (post paid) Oxford, N. C.

Radway's Chinese MEDICATED SOAP.

THE BEST SKIN PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

CHAPPED FLESH.—The best thing in the world, yet the very best for the cure of chapped flesh, frost bites, cuts chafes, &c. is to wash the skin with RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP; this is truly a blessing to the human race, it expels from the skin all impure humors, such as Pimples, Blotches, Pastules, Tetter's. It softens, soothes, heals and purifies the skin, removes Tan, Sun Burn and Morpew, and all other discolorations, and adds beauty to the complexion of all who use it. It cures Salt Rheum Ring-worm, Rash, Sore Eyes, Frost Bites, &c. For the Toilet and nursery it is a desideratum, Mothers should see that it is used upon the skin of their infants, and ladies should remember that their Toilet can never be complete without it. Remember 'tis Radway's Soap you want. See that the signature of R. G. RADWAY is upon each cake.

GREY HEADS.

In this country we find many persons in the prime of life whose hair is quite grey. Why is this? because the germ of life which passes through each; all of every single hair, is in an unhealthy condition; to keep the hair healthy, its bulbs and roots must also be healthy. Its bulbs are in a weak condition and the roots of the hair diseased the best assistant to nature, in purifying the scalp cleansing the head from dandruff and restoring tone and vigor to the bulbs, and creating a healthy action to the roots: by which the hair is sure to grow, is to use Radway's Circassian Balm. It is the most extraordinary hair tonic in use. It makes the hair grow beautifully, and imparts to it a fine, soft, and glossy appearance. Price 25 cents, in large bottles. Principal office, is 161 Fulton st. New York.

Sold by WM. H. MAYHEW, the only Agent for Newbern, North Carolina.

And also for sale at this Office.

THE High Sheriff of the County of Carteret, has placed the following at the proprietors disposal:—

This may certify, that I have been for many years afflicted with Rheumatism, and recently had an attack in the neck, and by the application of "Dudley's Anti-Rheumatic Oil," only three times, was in a few hours perfectly relieved.

GEORGE DILL.
Beaufort, N. C. Sept. 1848.

The following letter is from a respectable Druggist, I. Disoway, of Newbern, North Carolina.

Dr. S. Dudley,
Dear Sir,—I have sold out almost all of the Anti-Rheumatic Oil sent me, and as I do not wish to get out of it, I should be glad if you would send me another supply. I can speak in the most decided term, in reference to the merits of the Oil. I have never known it to fail. It has been used by one of my clerks with the best results, by Mr. Guion, late a member of the Legislature, and others and always with decided effect.

I know of a person who has been unable to move a foot without assistance, who was cured in less than three days, and with using one bottle only. I can recommend it with confidence, and shall lose no opportunity of so doing.

Yours, &c.
I. DISOWAY.
Newbern, N. C. Aug. 23rd, 1849.
\$1 per Bottle.

FOR SALE AT
The Bookstore of Wm. H. Mayhew, General agent for the Eastern portion of North Carolina; and by the following agents: I. Disoway, Newbern; James W. Carter, Newbern; Roscoe Barrus, Pollockville; Ben. Askew, Trenton; Robert Amann, Onslow; R. King, Kinston; J. Rouse, Snow Hill; Harper and McGowan, Hookerton.